DR. GILLETTE WAS "BETRAYED"

WAS CORNERED BY JEROME AT GRAND JURY HEARING.

Now Seeks to Quash the Perjury Indictment on the Ground That He Did Tell the Truth About Mutual Yellow Dog Fund Before the Hearing Was Over.

Dr. Walter R. Gillette, who was one of the first vice-presidents of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, began yesterday his fight to have dismissed the indictments for perjury and forgery which grew out of District Attorney Jerome's investigation of the Mutual management.

It came out in the argument that when Dr. Gillette went before the Grand Jury, where he is accused of having committed perjury, he did not know that Andrew C. Fields, who was the Mutual's confidential legislative agent, had confided to Mr. Jerome all he knew about the affairs of the Mutual.

At first Dr. Gillette told the Grand Jury most positively that an account of $5,000 which he had in Fields's bank at Dobbs Ferry was his own personal account, but when questioned closely he told Mr. Jerome that he was glad the question had been brought up as he had been trying to find a way of getting the money back to the Mutual, where it belonged. The $5,000 was part of the so-called "Yellow Dog" fund.

Dr. Gillette told the Grand Jury that he had been advised not to say anything about the account, and in combating the argument of ex-Justice Edward W. Hatch, counsel for Dr. Gillette, that Dr. Gillette couldn't have committed perjury before the Grand Jury, Mr. Jerome declared that it was only through fear or penitence that Dr. Gillette admitted the real purpose of the account, and this was after he learned that he had been betrayed.

Mr. Jerome refused to say afterward who had betrayed Dr. Gillette, but it is known that Dr. Gillette had talked with Fields and former President McCurdy of the Mutual about the account and had been advised not to mention it to the Grand Jury or to Mr. Jerome.

Dr. Gillette was not in the Supreme Court, Criminal Branch, where the argument was heard before Justice Greenbaum. He was represented by ex-Justice Hatch and Solomon Hanford, his attorney. The argument was made by Justice Hatch, who contended that as Dr. Gillette had told the truth before he left the Grand Jury room he therefore did not commit perjury; that the indictment was defective because Dr. Gillette wasn't questioned on a material matter, and that his constitutional rights had been invaded when he was called before the Grand Jury.

"He is in the predicament of having been indicted for telling the truth," said Justice Hatch, "which is somewhat anomalous. I insist that it is not shown that the crime of perjury was committed."

Justice Hatch then went over Dr. Gillette's testimony before the Grand Jury. In the nomenclature of the day, said Justice Hatch, Dr. Gillette had in his possession a yellow dog fund, which was at times as low as $300 and at other times as high as $11,000. He also certified vouchers. At the time of District Attorney Jerome's investigation Dr. Gillette had in the Dobbs Ferry bank $5,000. Mr. Jerome asked Dr. Gillette about that account before the Grand Jury.

"It is my personal account," said Dr. Gillette.

"In your name?" asked Mr. Jerome.

"Yes, as trustee."

"Trustee for whom?"

"Trustee for myself."

"Then why did you desire to return it to the Mutual Life?"

"I wasn't desirous of returning it."

"But haven't you conferred with others about returning it?"

When it came to that question a great light dawned on Dr. Gillette. He made Mr. Jerome repeat question after question and finally said:

"I am sorry that you got as far as that. That is a sum of money that I have been trying to get back to the company for some time. I have taken advice on the subject of getting the money back. That money belongs to the company. I am glad that you have brought this out."

Justice Hatch explained at this point that neither he nor Mr. Hanford had anything to do with advising Dr. Gillette on this question. He went on to read from the Grand Jury minutes showing that Dr. Gillette had testified that Mr. McCurdy knew about the money and that at one time it was in Dr. Gillette's safe.

Mr. Jerome questioned Dr. Gillette at length on the signing of vouchers in the abstract and it was brought out that the state of affairs that existed in the company could go have gone on without the knowledge of Dr. Gillette, Mr. McCurdy and Mr. Gregory. One thing Dr. Gillette was questioned about was a voucher for $25,000, which Dr. Gillette indorsed.

Finally, Dr. Gillette said he had been [illegible] advised on testifying about the Dobbs Ferry account. "I am impressed," he told the Grand Jury, "that sometimes you cannot have as good counsel as your own judgment."

"I believe that he was right in that case," added Justice Hatch.

"Were you advised by counsel to commit perjury?" Mr. Jerome asked Dr. Gillette at the Grand Jury inquiry.

"I was advised by counsel not to bring the matter up," answered Dr. Gillette.

It was said later that Dr. Gillette had not consulted a lawyer, but had talked with Andrew C. Fields, who, subsequent to the talk, testified before the Grand Jury and gave Mr. Jerome additional information.

Justice Hatch argued that it was monstrous to say that Dr. Gillette had committed perjury, although had he left the Grand Jury room with his original story unqualified or unchanged there were all the elements of perjury. The law wasn't so harsh as to hold that a man could be indicted for telling the truth. He added that Dr. Gillette's rights had been invaded, as the subpœna said that he was called in the case of the "People vs. John Smith" when it was really another inquiry. If Dr. Gillette was illegally before the Grand Jury how could he commit perjury, Justice Hatch asked. Justice Greenbaum remarked, however, that he couldn't follow Justice Hatch's line of reasoning on the perjury question.

"Dr. Gillette stuck to his story," said Mr. Jerome, "until he realized that the man he had conferred with had betrayed him. He went into the Grand Jury room to swear this thing through. The Grand Jury as an official body is entitled to veracious testimony. Dr. Gillette stuck to this story on the advice of counsel until he changed it either because of fear or penitence. The contention of Dr. Hatch is that any witness may swear to a falsehood as far as he dares and then tell the truth, and be absolved."

Justice Greenbaum reserved decision. Briefs were also submitted on the five indictments against Dr. Gillette for forgery in the third degree.

"The forgery indictments do not show a plain and concise statement of facts," said Justice Hatch. "No man alive can tell what we are charged with in those indictments."

The hearing in the case of Robert A. Granniss, who was indicted for forgery in the third degree, was adjourned until next Monday.

Kansas, Official, Gives Hoch Only 1,934 Plurality.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 12.—The official returns from all counties in Kansas give Gov. Hoch a plurality of 1,934 votes over Harris, Democratic candidate for Governor. The remainder of the Republican State ticket is elected by an average plurality of 2,500.

CURRENCY COMMISSION MEETS.

Little Hope of an Agreement on a Plan for an Elastic Currency.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The currency commission of the American Bankers' Association met at the New Willard at noon to-day and held two sessions behind closed doors without reaching any definite conclusion. The object of the meeting is to report a plan of legislation to Congress that will give the country an elastic currency to meet the periodical cases of money famine.

A. B. Hepburn of New York, vice-president of the Chase National Bank, was chairman and James R. Branch of New York, secretary of the American Bankers' Association, was chosen secretary. Frank A. Vanderlip of the National City Bank and Charles A. Conant of the Morton Trust Company, representing the currency committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce, were present.

At the first session Mr. Vanderlip outlined the plan of relieving the money stringency reported by the committee some weeks ago.

At the afternoon session Mr. Conant addressed the members of the commission in explanation of the plan and told of what he had observed while abroad as a member of the Chamber of Commerce committee. Messrs. Vanderlip and Conant invited the commission to go to New York and hold its meetings in the Chamber of Commerce, but the invitation was not accepted, most of the bankers taking the view that, inasmuch as the report would deal with matters to be brought before Congress, Washington was more appropriate as a meeting place.

Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, William B. Ridgely, Comptroller of the Currency, and Charles H. Treat, United States Treasurer, were present at the second session.

The committee from the American Bankers' Association is strongly inclined to recommend a law in favor of authorizing a permanent commission, of which the Comptroller of the Currency is to be a member, to have control of the issuance of "emergency currency." But the meeting to-day disclosed almost as many divergent views as there were members of the commission.

The meeting voted not to give out anything for publication until there is an agreement. One of the members said there seemed to be no prospects of an agreement within the next two years.

It was said to-day that the commission would probably adjourn after a few days session to meet again when Congress is in session.

"LORD" BARRINGTON APPEALS.

Under Sentence for the Murder of James P. McCann, a St. Louis Turfman.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The appeal of "Lord" Frederick Seymour Barrington from the sentence of death for the murder of James P. McCann, a wealthy St. Louis turfman, near Bonfils, Mo., in June, 1903, was filed in the Supreme Court to-day. The case has attracted widespread attention owing to the fact that Barrington claimed to be a member of the British nobility and shortly before the murder had been sent to the workhouse for marrying Grace Cochrane of Kansas City under the pretension, found fraudulent, that he was "Lord" Barrington. McCann took up Barrington, put him up at his hotel, the Leland, and supplied him with money.

McCann disappeared in June, 1903, and his nude body was found several weeks later in a quarry pool, fifteen miles from St. Louis. Barrington was arrested, McCann's watch and diamonds were found on him, and he was convicted on strong circumstantial evidence. That judgment was affirmed by the Missouri Supreme Court, and Barrington now appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States, alleging, among other errors, that some of the jurors were ineligible to determine the case because they had read newspaper accounts of it and had formed judgments as to his guilt or innocence.

Finger Prints of Jackies to Be Taken.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—An order was made public at the Navy Department to-day directing that the finger prints of every man reenlisting on and after December 1 be taken for purposes of identification.

The Weather.

The storm which was here on Sunday was central off the Massachusetts coast yesterday morning, moving northeastward. It was causing rain in northern Pennsylvania and New Jersey and southern New York and snow in New England, New York and the Lake regions. At some points in northern New York the fall was heavy. Snow also fell in Tennessee, Missouri and the Dakotas and on the north Pacific Coast, where another storm area was appearing.

Over all the middle sections the pressure was high, forcing much lower temperatures into all the Southern States. It was cooler at most places east of the Mississippi. Freezing weather covered the country from Montana to Lake Huron and south into Kansas and Missouri.

In this city it was cloudy and showery, with a little snow; colder; wind, fresh westerly; average humidity, 76 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 29.62; 3 P. M., 29.50.

The temperature yesterday as recorded by the official thermometer is shown in the annexed table:

	1906.	1905.		1906.	1905.
9 A. M.	41°	55°	6 P. M.	42°	56°
12 M.	43°	51°	9 P. M.	39°	44°
3 P. M.	43°	56°	12 Mid.	38°	44°

Highest temperature, 44°, at 2 P. M.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

For eastern New York, New Jersey, Delaware and eastern Pennsylvania, fair to-day and to-morrow; fresh west winds, becoming variable.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, fair to-day and to-morrow; fresh northwest winds, becoming variable to-morrow.

For New England, partly cloudy to-day, with snow in eastern Maine; fair to-morrow; fresh to brisk west to northwest winds.

For western Pennsylvania, partly cloudy to-day, with snow near Lake Erie; fair and warmer to-morrow; fresh northwest winds, becoming variable.

For western New York, cloudy to-day and snow in north and west portions; fair and warmer to-morrow; fresh north winds, becoming variable.

IN THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.

Validity of the New York Tenement House Law Affirmed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Supreme Court to-day announced a recess of the court from next Monday until Monday, December 3.

Solicitor-General Hoyt on behalf of the Government to-day moved the dismissal of the suit brought by the State of Kansas to restrain the allotment, sale or alienation of half a million acres of land in the Indian Territory granted the State by the United States and by the State granted to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway. The principal ground for the motion is that the court has no jurisdiction of the case, because the State of Kansas has no interest in the lands and it was not therefore the kind of litigation that could be brought in this court. The motion was taken under advisement.

The court affirmed the judgment of the Supreme Court of New York in affirming the validity of the statute of that State abolishing school sinks in tenement houses in cities of the first class and requiring individual water closets for each two families. The case was a test suit brought by Katie Moeschen, the owner of a tenement house at 332 East Thirty-ninth street, who was fined $50 for failing to comply with the orders of the Tenement House Department of the city of New York. She alleged that the law was unconstitutional, in that it worked a taking of her property without compensation and without due process of law. The court held, however, that the law was a proper exercise of the police power of the State, and the imposition of the fine was affirmed.

The court set for hearing on December 17 the suit between the States of Colorado and Kansas to determine the right of the former to use the waters of the Colorado River for irrigation purposes, which had heretofore been postponed until it could be heard by a full bench. The Government is an intervener in the case because the outcome will affect its right to use the waters of the river for its great irrigation projects.

The court reversed the United States courts at New York in holding that the duty on figured cotton cloths was less than that taxed on plain cloths. The question turned on a rather ambiguous paragraph in the Dingley tariff act, which the lower courts construed literally and the Supreme Court liberally. The difference in the duties under the two rates amounts to several million dollars.

TO TEST STOCK TRANSFER TAX.

Motion Made for Early Hearing Before the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Landon Marvin, of counsel for Albert J. Hatch in the suit to test the validity of the New York stock transfer tax, to-day asked the Supreme Court to advance the case for an early hearing. One reason for desiring an early adjudication of the question is that the State is collecting some $20,000 a day under the tax, and as no provision has been made for returning the money if the law is declared void it should be taken up out of turn and decided as quickly as possible.

Hatch was arrested for selling 100 shares of St. Paul without affixing the stamps prescribed by the law. He attacks its validity on the grounds that the Legislature had not complied with the requirement that a bill should be printed and lie upon the desk of members at least three calendar days before its passage; that it was a property tax; that it was not uniform, because high and low priced stocks were taxed alike, and that it was a burden on interstate commerce, all of which the Supreme Court of New York overruled. The court to-day took the motion under advisement.

ACTION AGAINST STANDARD OIL.

Government's Plan for Bringing It May Be Announced To-day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—It was said at the Department of Justice this afternoon that the expected official statement in regard to the Government's plans for bringing a civil action against the Standard Oil Company might not be deferred more than a day or two longer. Unofficially the intimation was given that the statement, which is to be made by Attorney-General Moody himself might be forthcoming as early as to-morrow.

There was a long conference at the Department this afternoon between Attorney-General Moody, Mr. Purdy, his chief assistant, and Messrs. Kellogg and Morrison, the special counsel of the Government. After the conference had been in progress for some time Mr. Garfield, chief of the Bureau of Corporations, who conducted the special inquiries into the operations of the Standard Oil Company, went over to the Department of Justice and joined the conference.

The matters under consideration this afternoon related exclusively to the anti-trust phases of the Standard Oil matter and not to the prosecution of Standard officers under the criminal statutes.

JEROME ON PEABODY COERCION

DISTRICT ATTORNEY EXPLAINS WHY HE HAS NOT ACTED.

Electioneering Is Going On—Magistrates' Courts Are Open for Misdemeanor Cases—Justice Bischoff Has Refused an Injunction on the Same Facts.

District Attorney Jerome replied yesterday to a charge made in a newspaper that he was protecting those desiring to retain control of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. The charge was based on Mr. Jerome's letter to Judge Herrick in which Mr. Jerome refused to take up the charge of coercion of agents made against President Peabody at this time, although he said he was inclined to believe that the charge came under a section of the Penal Code. Mr. Jerome said in his letter to Judge Herrick that inasmuch as an opposite view might be taken of the law and as there was also a conflict upon the facts he did not think he should act on the matter until after the election of trustees, in December. He pointed out, however, that the committee of policyholders could, if it wished, go into a Magistrate's court itself.

Although his letter was made the basis of a general attack on Mr. Jerome's policy in regard to the insurance disclosures, Mr. Jerome confined his reply to explaining why he had refused to take up the charges of coercion at this time. He said on this point:

A portion of my letter printed in the editorial in this morning's *World* is omitted. The portion represented by stars read as follows:

"The interests of the people will not be in any way jeopardized by this delay, and from the constant use of the newspapers by the persons interested in this election it would appear as if they were more solicitous to use my office to influence the election than to punish a wrongdoer. I do not understand that Mr. Peabody is continuing to use the means complained of to coerce agents of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. If he is, and the acts come within section 653 of the Penal Code, I presume there is adequate remedy for your committee in a court of equity."

It is not customary to submit misdemeanor cases to the Grand Jury in the first instance but to take them before a Magistrate, so that they can be tried at Special Sessions. As a general rule, when complainants are represented by private counsel in cases where the charge is misdemeanor, the District Attorney does not appear in the police court, but the complainant is represented by his private counsel.

The complainants had already sought from Mr. Justice Bischoff an injunction to restrain Mr. Peabody from doing exactly what before me they contended amounted to coercion and Mr. Justice Bischoff has refused to give them the relief sought. Among the affidavits submitted to Judge Bischoff upon that application was one of Mr. Sutton, in which all the facts were embodied upon which it was sought to prosecute Mr. Peabody for coercion.

ROW IN NEGRO CHURCH.

Stormy Scene When the Pastor of One Faction Tried to Preach

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—There was a stormy scene at the morning service in the Shiloh Baptist Church, colored, yesterday when the Rev. James L. White, pastor of the Sample faction, appeared in the pulpit and declared dramatically that he did not care anything about the order of Judge Clabaugh of the District Court and that he proposed to preach. The army and navy of the United States, he said, would protect him.

There has been trouble among the brethren of the congregation for some time. The two principal factions are the Sample and the Cook factions, and the Cooks were recently declared by the court to be in temporary control.

Late yesterday afternoon the Cook faction succeeded in shutting the doors of the church and in preventing their rivals from holding the regular young people's meeting and evening preaching service. The morning service had been interrupted constantly by members of the rival faction, and when one of the trustees was engaged in prayer one of the sisters of the congregation made herself particularly troublesome by shouting. When this failed to stop the prayer the choir sang, and the trustee was obliged to desist.

The members of the Cook faction now propose to have the Rev. Mr. White, leader of the Sample faction, punished for contempt of court.

POSTING OF RAILROAD RATES.

Conference Between Commissioner Clark and Freight Rate Experts.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A conference was held at the Interstate Commerce Commission to-day between Commissioner Clark and the committees of freight and passenger rate experts, who were appointed to aid the commission in drafting a formal order to enforce the provision of the railroad rate act, which requires the publication and posting of all interstate rates. The committees represent practically all the varying traffic conditions throughout the country, and were appointed as a result of a hearing held in this city last month.

At the conference to-day L. Green, representing several Southern railroads, said that he considered the posting of tariffs in conspicuous places as unnecessary, and suggested that all agents of the carriers be furnished with a copy of the rates, which shall be accessible, upon request, to all shippers.

George D. Dixon of the Pennsylvania Railroad said that if the commission did not require initial carriers to publish and post their rates at initial points of shipping great difficulty will be experienced in the posting of tariffs and the publication of rates.

FOR THREE CENT CAR FARES.

Tom Johnson's Fight Comes Up in the United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Mayor Tom Johnson's fight for three cent car fares in Cleveland came up in the United States Supreme Court to-day on a hearing of the appeal of the Cleveland Electric Railway Company from the judgment of the Federal Court in Ohio that its franchise for lines on Erie and Quincy streets had expired in March, 1905, and not in 1914, as claimed by the company.

The Forest City Railway Company, a part of the three cent system, appealed from that portion of the same judgment which enjoined it from taking possession of the other company's lines on the streets named, and the two appeals were heard as one case with the preliminary injunction recently granted by the Supreme Court restraining Mayor Johnson and the other officials of the city from tearing up the Cleveland company's tracks. The arguments were not completed to-day and will be resumed to-morrow.

JONES GIVES BIBLE TO YALE.

English Critic Recognizes William Lyon Phelps's Sympathy With the Drama.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 12.—One of the handsomest editions of the Bible ever printed was presented to-day to Yale University by Henry Arthur Jones, the English dramatic critic.

The Bible is in five large folio volumes. It was printed at the Doves Press in London in 1903 and is one of the most perfect examples of printing and presswork in the world.

On the flyleaf of the first volume Mr. Jones has written that the book was given in recognition of the active sympathy shown by Prof. William Lyon Phelps with the modern drama.

TO ATTACK HARRIMAN SYSTEM.

The Government May Conduct an Inquiry as in the Northern Securities Case.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Developments within the last few days strongly indicate that a concerted movement has been started in one quarter or another to force the Interstate Commerce Commission to run the probe into the operations of the Harriman transcontinental line of railroads. The charge is made that in the organization of the so-called Harriman lines the New York capitalist and those associated with him are proceeding under a contract or agreement in restraint of trade. It is admitted by members of the Interstate Commerce Commission that they have under consideration an investigation of the Harriman lines such as was conducted in the case of the Northern Securities Company in 1902.

Attention was directed in a publication here to-day to the fact that the United States Government has at command the means of more effective attack upon the Harriman railroad system than upon any other combination in the country. It is pointed out that Congress when it chartered the original Union Pacific Company expressly reserved special powers of limiting the earnings and controlling the rates and charges of this system. In the act granting the charter to the Union Pacific it was provided:

"That whenever it appears that the net earnings of the entire road and telegraph, including the amount allowed for services rendered for the United States after deducting all expenditures, including repairs and the furnishing, running and managing of said road, shall exceed 10 per centum upon its cost, exclusive of the 5 per centum to be paid to the United States, Congress may reduce the rates of fare thereon, if unreasonable in amount, and may fix and establish the same by law."

It was developed to-day that when the Interstate Commerce Commission took up the inquiry into the affairs of the Harriman system it was at a loss where to begin, as no specific complaint had been made. Discovery of the old charter provision is regarded as assurance that the Government may pursue the widest latitude of investigation.

THE COUGH DROP CASE.

U. S. Supreme Court Dismisses It for Want of Jurisdiction.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Supreme Court to-day, by dismissing for want of jurisdiction a suit for malicious prosecution in bringing a suit for infringement of trademark, passed over the question whether the preliminary injunction granted by the Federal Court was conclusive evidence of probable cause, which would be an absolute protection against the action, and which was the finding of the New York Court of Appeals. The Federal question, the Court holds, was not and could not be raised in time and the Court therefore had no jurisdiction.

The case concerns rival manufacturers of cough drops. Smith Brothers of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., brought suit in the Federal Court alleging infringement of their trade mark "S. B." by the firm of Burt & Sindele of Buffalo, who used the mark "B. and S." on their cough drops and the boxes in which they were sold. During the twelve months the case was pending the Buffalo firm was restrained from selling their wares by a preliminary injunction issued by the court, and when the suit was dismissed because no infringement was shown, it brought suit in the State courts against the Smiths for $24,289 damages sustained through loss of profits while Burt & Sindele were prevented from selling their drops, alleging the prosecution of the case by the Smiths was malicious.

The Appellate Division and the Court of Appeals held that the suit could not be maintained, because the preliminary injunction issued in the case by the Federal Court was conclusive evidence of probable cause, which was an absolute protection against such action, and to hold otherwise would be a denial of the full faith and credit required by the Constitution. The Supreme Court, however, did not find it necessary to pass on that point, as the Federal question had not been raised in the lower courts in time to give it jurisdiction.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The battleship Ohio has arrived at Gibraltar, the cruiser Cincinnati at Cavite, the collier Hannibal at Colon, the supply ship Glacier at Tompkinsville, the gunboat Newport at Portsmouth, N. H., the tug Potomac at Birchy Cove, the tug Sotoyomo at Eureka, the gunboat Wasp at Boston, the destroyer Preble at San Francisco and the torpedo boats Blakely and Wilkes at Annapolis.

The collier Alexander has sailed from Cavite for Guam, the cruiser Prairie from Manzanillo for Guantanamo, the gunboat Helena from Shiakwan for Kiukiang, the gunboat Eagle from Key West for Guantanamo and the torpedo boats Stringham from League Island for Norfolk.

Two Lapland Reindeer for the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Secretary Loeb waited expectantly all to-day for the two handsome Lapland reindeer which, according to press reports, are on their way to the White House, but they did not arrive. They are consigned to President Roosevelt and were sent to him by a Lapland admirer, Ove Hangsted. The reindeer arrived in Boston last Saturday on the steamer Louisiana from Christiania, Norway, and are said to be excellent specimens. They will probably be presented to the Zoological Park in this city.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—These army orders were issued to-day:

Capt. Clarence J. Manly, Assistant Surgeon, from Fort Yellowstone to Havana.

Capts. David Baker and Samuel L. Steer, Assistant Surgeons, to Havana.

First Lieut. Robert C. Loving, Assistant Surgeon, from Newport News to West Point.

Major Jacob G. Galbraith, Inspector General, to Hot Springs for treatment.

First Lieut. Edward P. Nones, Artillery, from duty as transport quartermaster to Fort Monroe.

The retirement of Capt. Charles P. George, Sixteenth Infantry, from active service as a Major is announced.

These navy orders were issued:

Lieutenant-Commander R. Welles and Lieut. J. P. J. Ryan, from the Wisconsin to home and wait orders.

Midshipman G. W. Kenyon, when discharged from treatment at naval hospital, New York, to home.

Surgeon T. A. Berryhill, from naval medical school, Washington, to command naval hospital, New Fort Lyon.

Surgeon J. G. Field, from bureau of medicine and surgery, Washington, to naval hospital, New Fort Lyon.

Passed Assistant Surgeon U. R. Webb, from the Brooklyn to torpedo station, Newport.

Judge-elect Resigns as Tax Commissioner.

John J. Brady, who was elected Justice of the Supreme Court on the Murphy-Hearst ticket, sent his resignation as Tax Commissioner yesterday to Mayor McClellan. It is to take effect on December 15. The salary of the office is $7,000 a year. The Mayor will now have two vacancies in the Tax Board to fill.